

The Hong Kong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07

December 31, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 57°
Humidity 77°

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December 31, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 60° 2 p.m. 64°
Humidity 77°

7842 日八十月一十

1917.

一拜禮 號一廿月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Harshly Treated by the Germans.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the American headquarters in France says that the American authorities have learned from an authentic source that Germany is treating American prisoners with very much less consideration than the British and the French. Indeed, it is believed that they are treated as the Russians were, and the world knows what that means. It is expected that the United States will take steps to secure an amelioration.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Heavy Enemy Artillery Bombardment.

London, December 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed a local attack in the neighbourhood of the Staden Railway and drove off raiders to the north of Bapaume. There was hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Bapaume, to the south and west of Lens, and east and north-east of Ypres. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped over a hundred bombs on three aerodromes to the north of Lille. Seven hostile machines were brought down and our anti-aircraft guns shot down four others. Three of ours are missing."

ANOTHER SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

London, December 30.

A message states that the Harrison Line has acquired the major portion of Messrs. Rankin and Gilmore's fleet, the total gross tonnage of which is 66,000. The price paid has not transpired.

ECHO OF LLOYD GEORGE CONSPIRACY CASE.

London, December 30.

At the request of Mr. Lloyd George, Alice Wheeldon, who was sentenced on March 10, has been released. [Mrs. Wheeldon was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for conspiring against the life of Mr. Lloyd George, and, in connection with the same case, Alfred Mason and Winnie Mason were sentenced respectively to five and seven years' imprisonment.]

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, December 30.

A Palestine official message states: "We drove back the enemy yesterday and advanced our line to a depth of two miles on a thirteen-mile front. This advance has given us the high ground at Basark Heskaf, four miles from Jerusalem and one mile north of the Jericho road, as well as Anaserram and Kulondia, the two latter places being east and west of the Nablis Road, five miles north of Jerusalem and Beitania. Irish troops overcame the difficulties of the ground, despite considerable opposition."

GERMAN ZIONISTS PRAISE BRITISH.

London, December 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Jewish Correspondence Bureau has received a telegram from Berlin announcing that the German Zionist Association has passed a resolution greeting with satisfaction the fact that Britain has officially recognised the right of the Jewish people to a national existence in Palestine.

MORE U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. McAdoo has authorised a further loan of 685 million dollars to Britain, 155 million to France, 174 millions to Belgium and one million to Serbia, making the total advances 423,640,000 dollars.

A NATURALISED GERMAN'S TREASON.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a naturalised German employed in a torpedo works has been arrested for treason by tampering with the mechanism of torpedoes, rendering them useless.

NO RUSSIAN FOODSTUFFS FOR GERMANY.

London, December 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Secretary of the German War Provisioning Bureau, interviewed, admitted that it was impossible for Germany to hope to get an appreciable quantity of foodstuffs from Russia.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Nationalisation of Banks.

London, December 30.

A message from Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks have further decreed the nationalisation and amalgamation of all banks, which will henceforth be known as the People's Bank.

THE RAIDS ON ITALIAN TOWNS.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in Italy states: "The raid on Padua took place at nine in the evening of December 28 in bright moonlight. Eight bombs were dropped in the centre of the town. The casualties were mostly among women and children. Luckily the priceless architectural treasures escaped."

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that two trains collided at Poriak in Posen. All the carriages were destroyed. Thirteen were killed and 70 injured. In another collision in Russian Poland 30 were killed and 30 injured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE DISCUSSION.

Agreement Reached on Important Points.

London, December 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, an official telegram from Brest-Litovsk, via Berlin, dated December 28, states that in the course of to-day's discussion between the delegations of the Central Powers and the Russian Provisional Government, the discussion was terminated on four points which, in the opinion of the German representatives, must be settled between Russia and the Central Powers as a basis of arrangements to be reached on a whole series of important points. For example, agreement in principle was reached regarding the reciprocal liberation of war prisoners and interned civilians. Complete agreement was reached regarding the renouncing of commercial intercourse.

Substantial agreement has been reached regarding a permanent basis of Russo-German economic relations. Regarding the occupied territories, the Russian proposal that Russian troops should be withdrawn from Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Persia, while the Quadruple Alliance should withdraw its troops from Poland, Lithuania, Courland and other regions in Russia, and that the populations of these districts should be given the earliest opportunity of deciding freely and entirely the destiny of their union with one or other Empire, or their formation into independent States.

(Message incomplete.)

THE RAID ON MANNHEIM.

Details of a Successful Venture.

London, December 30.

An official message gives further information regarding the raid on Mannheim on December 24. In the morning of that day, formations of ten machines crossed the Rhine at a point of nine thousand feet and arrived at their objective simultaneously. Despite heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire, they dropped 112 lb. bombs and two 230 lb. bombs, which brought down four of the enemy's machines. The raid was a complete success. Four works, two of which were large, and several other industrial factories between Mannheim and Rastatt were destroyed. Two aerodromes of eleven machines were annihilated but they did not attempt an attack at all. The raid was a complete success. Four machines appeared in the morning and they brought down one of our machines.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, December 29.

The "Daily News" says: It is clear to-day that the only substantial prize available to the victors is the security on which Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pichon have agreed. A renewed statement of the Allied war aims is now imperative.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: It is a very statesmanlike programme and reflects great credit on the labour movement. The "Times" thinks the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Henderson, the proceedings of the Labour Conference and M. Pichon's speech are all closely related. They will not be palatable reading to the directors of the German peace offensive. Labour's memorandum contained nothing to affect the main policy of the nation, although we disagree, as did many delegates, with parts of the document.

London, December 29.

A National Convention on the subject of the food supply has opened at Westminster. Representatives of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party largely attended. A resolution was submitted protesting against the unnecessary suffering in urban areas, especially of women, owing to the absence of equitable distribution of supplies, and demanding equal distribution as between the rich and the poor, the compulsory rationing of as many articles as possible and also better organisation of the supply of milk.

The resolution at the National Labour Convention was moved by Mr. Snellie, President of the Miners' Federation. He warned the Government that a grave crisis was arising in the country which might break out at any time unless the Government acted fairly in the matter of food.

Mr. Clynes, Secretary to the Food Controller, accepted the resolution, saying that no Government could apply any other policy than that contained therein.

Mr. Clynes claimed that it was now impossible for any manufacturer to corner margarine. There was every indication that the situation in the great industrial centres is bettering. He ridiculed the idea that the Government could commandeer and distribute the food supply. The existing distributing agencies were essential.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

BRITISH AIRMEN OVER HOLLAND.

The Hague, December 29.

It is officially announced that Britain has apologised to Holland for a violation of Dutch territory in the province of Zeeland by seven British aeroplanes on 2nd October last. Britain has further given emphatic orders to all the British air forces to avoid Dutch territory in future. The above message constitutes the first public information in London of this incident.

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST.

London, December 29.

The Admiralty announces that three British destroyers were mined or torpedoed in a fog off the Dutch coast on the night of December 22-23. Thirteen officers and 180 men were lost.

GERMANS RUSHING TROOPS TO WEST.

Amsterdam, December 29.

Reports from the frontier show that the movement of German troops westward continues with redoubled intensity. All passenger and goods traffic on the railways of Belgium has been suspended.

The Germans are dismantling the massive bridge doors of the Brussels Bourse and sending them to Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Arrival of German Naval Delegation.

Petrograd, December 29.

The German Naval Delegation has arrived to discuss details of the cessation of naval operations. It consists of about forty members, comprising Germans, Austrians and Danes. The Turkish mission is due to arrive shortly and will discuss the removal of commercial and other relations.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolshevik reply to the Central Powers respecting Clause 3, mentioned yesterday morning, is likely to prove a stumbling block to further peace negotiations.

The Commission Meets.

Petrograd, December 29.

The German Naval Delegation drove to the Naval Headquarters, where they met Dybenko, the Commissioner of Naval Affairs. They were subsequently received by M. Trotsky at the Smolny Institute. The first sitting of the Russo-German Naval Commission lasted until an early hour of the morning and chiefly turned to the naval position in the White Sea and Murman coast.

What M. Kerensky Intended.

London, December 29.

The Army Congress has elected "Comrade Krylenko," Commander-in-Chief, Krylenko, in an Army Order, states the documents relating to artillery preparations show that the Kerensky Government was preparing for a campaign in 1918 and did not contemplate peace before the end of 1918.

A Proposed Russo-German Alliance.

Petrograd, December 29.

The Maximalist and Ukrainian Armies, with artillery and aeroplanes, are reported to be face to face near Kharkoff ready for hostilities.

The "Pravda" publishes the text of an alleged defensive treaty signed by William and Nicholas at Bjorky in July 1906. In the event of either Empire being attacked by any European state the ally was bound to help her in Europe with all the land and sea forces. A separate peace could not be concluded with the common enemy. The treaty was to be effective from the moment of the conclusion of peace with Russia and Japan. One year's notice of renunciation had to be given.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Paris, December 29.

In the Chamber the Finance Minister announced that subscriptions to the third war loan up to the present amounted to four hundred and ten million sterling, of which half had already been paid. The foregoing does not include foreign subscriptions.

ARGENTINE WHEAT FOR ALLIES.

Buenos Aires, December 29.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Argentine wheat crop by the Allies have reached a favourable conclusion. Details will not be published until the negotiations are ratified.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 29.

A French communique states: There is considerable reciprocal artillery activity north of St. Quentin. A surprise attack by the enemy in the region of Veho, in Lorraine, was broken up by our fire.

ENEMY BOMBS OPEN CITIES.

London, December 29.

An Italian official message states: Enemy airmen bombed the open cities of Treviso, Monte Belluno, Castel Franco and Padua. There were 73 casualties at Padua.

THE MASTER OF THE QUARTERS.

(By Capt. Roger Pocock.)

The time honoured Army titles and phrases are taken by soldiers just as a matter of course, but they form a jargon which is apt to puzzle civilians. Nobody minded this in the days of peace, but now, when most of the world of men is under arms, the jargon of the army interests all the world. So when a man is appointed Quartermaster, his wife is apt to ask "What's that?"

The Master of the Quarters is the Army Quartermaster. He has for his department all material distinguished from personnel. In his charge are the tents, huts, or barracks where soldiers live, the billets rented for them, the stores, kit, equipment, the food and cooking, and sometimes the pay. The "tradesmen" in the Unit are under him. His armourer repairs weapons, his farrier shoes the horses, his tailor fits and repairs the clothing, his shoemaker mends the boots. The cooks and butcher report to him and he must see the rations correctly drawn.

His rank depends on the size of the unit or formation. A Battery of Artillery, Squadron of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry has a Quartermaster, while a

housekeeping, in charge of a Quartermaster Sergeant, ranking generally with the Sergeant Major. A Brigade of Artillery, Regiment of Cavalry, or Battalion of Infantry has a Lieutenant Quartermaster with much larger powers, because he may sign documents, and handle public money. A Corps has a live General, the A.A. and Q.M.G. who is always known as Q. Above him are those mysterious regions known as the Higher Command, beyond the vision of the ordinary soldier. He can only suspect that the Department of the Quartermaster General includes the Ordnance which supplies his weapons, the Commissariat which provides his rations; the Army Service Corps which furnishes transport and quite possibly the Remount Department which issues all the horses.

What he does know, however, is that the old traditions of waste is gone to-day. The Quartermaster of every grade are men selected for their scrupulous honesty, severely trained to economy in the spending of supplies, and appointed in the daily Orders to carry out all sorts of regulations which limit and restrain any tendencies to extravagance.

One might suspect from this a tendency to the other extreme, an atmosphere of meanness, of parsimonious stinginess. That is not the case. In the study of

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

A REAR-ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

London, December 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne announces the death of Rear-Admiral Walter Bridges. (Deceased entered the Navy in 1856 as a cadet on board the Royal Albert, flagship of Admiral Lord Lyons, Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea and Mediterranean. He afterwards served in the English Channel and North Sea, West Indies, North America, West Coast of Africa and Australian Stations, as well as the Pacific Islands. He was made Captain in 1844 and retired as Rear-Admiral in 1899.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 30.

Silver is quoted at 43s. There are small offerings. The market is steady.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

New Year's Day—"Our Day"
Fair at K.O.C. ground.

business management, where it reaches its highest expression in the United States, you will observe that the methods of economy always appear to be lavish. The Carpenter is advised that when he happens to drop a wire nail he should not stoop to pick it up because his time is worth more than the nail. He must not spend a pennyworth of time in saving a halfpenny's worth of property. It is this principle which seems to guide the British Army Authority. You never see an example of stinting in supply. The supply is lavish. One sees in the ration issue groceries of brands which in time of peace were bought only by the wealthy. But with this generosity goes the utmost ingenuity in saving all waste, in finding a use for what seems most worthless.

You may remember the sea approaches to New York littered with crates and packing cases. That is exactly the material which the Quartermasters save to make all those duckboards which pave the way across the Flanders mud. The bones from the ration issue are boiled to save their grease, and then go to the places where fertilisers are made. The grease from washing up, and six other categories of fats saved from cooking and amounting to one ounce per ration, are made into glycerine to be used for high explosives. The big tins make the field ovens, and the incinerators where all the sawdust is used for burning up refuse. The little tins are roasted to save the solder, and then are sold as scrap metal. The slops are sold to feed pigs, but I found that the total wastage of five hundred men failed to support one little snoring pig.

The litter of the battlefields, fragments of weapons, equipment and clothing go down to Salvage Base together with the litter from the camps, and there is a square mile or so of dumps and factories to make magic with captured enemy guns, wrecked aeroplanes and lorries, damaged rotting stock, bloodstained clothing, shell cases and old boots.

The soldier does not want to march with a trunk load of equipment. He grudges the weight of a spare handkerchief. Nor does the Quartermaster want to lay up treasure on earth when, in the frequent moves of his unit, there may be only two wagons to carry ten loads of stores. So the soldier and the Quartermaster help the economy in supplies which are never grudging, and economy is a large factor in the winning of the war.

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.

The death took place at Streatham recently of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, a son of the late Charles Spurgeon, the famous preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, who was president of the Pastors' College and of the Stockwell Orphanage, had just celebrated his 61st birthday, and was the twin son of the great preacher. He succeeded his father in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in 1893, and was killed through ill-health in 1908. Earlier in life he had been pastor of the Baptist Church at Auckland, New Zealand.

Descent from Balloon on Fire.

A thrilling spectacle was witnessed by people in South-West London recently. An observation balloon passing over Victoria was seen to be on fire. As it descended it drifted slowly across the river towards the Surrey side. While over mid-stream the occupant released a parachute, and, watched by thousands of people, leapt from the burning basket and descended just below Chelsea Bridge on to the south bank of the river. He landed uninjured, while the remains of the balloon came down a few miles away, at Dulwich.

Miss Murray MacGregor.

The death took place recently at Perth in her 89th year of Amelia Georgina Murray MacGregor, youngest daughter of Sir Evelyn Murray, MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt., K.C.B., who died while Governor of Barbados in 1841, and of Lady Elizabeth Murray, the youngest daughter of John, fourth Duke of Atholl. She was also related to the family of Macdonald, "Lord of the Isles," and to many other leading Scottish families. Miss MacGregor was a frequent visitor to Balmoral when Queen Victoria was in residence there, and had conferred on her by the Queen the Badge of St. Katherine Hospital and the Jubilee Medal. She was above all things an enthusiastic Highlander, having been a student of Celtic literature all her life. She was the author of a history of the Clan Gregor, the senior vice-president of the Clan Gregor Society of Edinburgh and Glasgow and also chief-tainess of the Perth Gaelic Society. She made frequent appearances on the public platform as a lecturer on Celtic subjects. For the past 20 years she had resided in Perth and, as long as her health permitted, was closely identified with the public life of the city.

"Court Directory" as Thief's Guide.

A man, who was said to have obtained over £250 in the West-end by clever frauds and was wanted all over London, was at Westminster committed for trial, charged with a series of frauds on nobleman's servants. Prisoner, who was wearing the uniform of the Royal Flying Corps, and whose name is Sidney Larwood, was stated to be an adept at acquiring information from reference books and other sources as to the country homes and movements of peers and others who had residences in town. Armed with the information that they were away from London, he called at their town houses and asked for an interview. Getting into touch with head servants, he told the tale that his lordship, or whoever it was, had known his family and would surely help him in his trouble—the illness of his mother, suffering from cancer, who had to be brought to the London Hospital. In this way he got £25 from Lord Hobson's caretaker at Eaton-square, mentioning that his lordship was at Battle, Sussex, which was actually the case. From the cock and housemaid at Lord O'Harewood's house he got £5 by talking a great deal about Lichfield, where his lordship's country seat is, and stated that he was the son of a local butcher, and had been a choir boy at the cathedral. When arrested he was carrying four sheets of the Court Directory, and admitted he was using the police were after him.

GENERAL NEWS.

Honour for Rear-Admiral Hall.
A well-deserved honour has been bestowed on Rear-Admiral W. R. Hall, Director of the Intelligence Service at the Admiralty, by the Admiralty, who has been appointed a K.C.M.G. Admiral Hall, then Captain Hall, commanded the Queen Mary in the action of Heligoland Light on August 28, 1914, and since then has rendered most valuable service at the Admiralty.

Rations for Rich and Poor.
In a manifesto signed at Leeds recently by the Emergency Committee acting for the Engineering and Allied Trades Committee it is said that the total war wage advance to the industry range from 37 to 42 per cent., while the increase in the cost of living is over 80 per cent. They press for still further reduction in prices. "If this cannot be done without rationing owing to a real world shortage, then let rationing be resorted to for rich and poor alike."

Countess Esterhazy Dead.
There has passed away in London at the age of 80 the Countess Sarah Virginia Esterhazy. She was an American by birth, and she first married General Griffin, of Ohio, who fought in the War of Secession. The marriage register was signed by President Lincoln. Her second husband was Count Maximilian Esterhazy, a former Austrian Ambassador in London. The Countess was connected with many of the oldest Irish families.

A charge of stealing 868,000 electric bulbs, valued at \$1,800, was brought at the Guildhall against Simon Doitch, a Spitalfields electrical engineer. Accused's explanation was that he bought the lamps, but in a box under his bed the police found 330 bulbs, which bore the initials of the prosecutor's factory. A remand was ordered, bail in \$200 being allowed.

62 Years Vicar of One Parish.
The death recently occurred, at the age of 87, of the Rev. Charles Allan Dinkins, M.A., Hon. Canon of Worcester and vicar since 1855 of Tardebigge, in Worcestershire. Mr. Dinkins took his degree from University College, Oxford, in 1852, and was ordained the following year by the then Bishop of Worcester. After serving for two years as curate of St. John, Kidderminster, he was appointed to Tardebigge, which is in the gift of the Earl of Plymouth, in 1855. He had twice for a period been assistant diocesan inspector for the diocese of Worcester and for nine years proctor for the diocese. He was appointed to an Hon. Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1881.

No Money for Japan's Roads.
It will be noted with not a little regret, says the *Kobe Herald*, that among the estimates for new undertakings of the Home Office struck out by the Cabinet are appropriations for the enlargement and improvement of roads between Tokyo and Yokohama and between Kobe and Osaka. It is considered likely, however, that as the Premier and other leading military officers are in favour of the scheme for the construction of modern roads between the cities mentioned, the necessary funds may be provided next Spring, when it is expected that the Regulations relative to roads will be passed by the Diet.

Teuton Losses: 6,000,000 Men.
Washington, October 30.—Germany lost 6,000,000 men in the first three years of war, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag by the independent Socialist George Ledebur. A report of his speech which has reached Washington through Switzerland states that, contemplating the prospects of a fourth Winter campaign, the Socialist leader said:—"You have not evidently, gentlemen, an exact conception of what war means. We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life, and 2,000,000 absolutely invalid. That makes altogether 6,000,000 men lost during three years." It is stated that official information contradictory of these figures has been in the possession of American officials for some time.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DANISH MEAT FOR GERMANY.

Slaughtering Animals that cannot be Fed.

Copenhagen, October 15.—

Danish officials are reticent concerning the recent American statement in regard to embargo policies. Responsible authorities decline to discuss the subject while negotiations in Washington are pending. The newspapers published more or less fully, but have shown restraint in discussing the subject, manifesting their opinion for the most part by occasional headlines over Washington dispatches.

In the business world, however, the opinion is expressed freely that Denmark must and will maintain its export trade as long as possible. The pressure of the agrarian classes to continue the export trade of farm products, of course, is also strong. The urban population, which is beginning to feel the pinch in obtaining pork, butter, and lard, is steadily growing more insistent upon some restrictions which will insure for them an adequate supply of such food products at prices within their reach. The Government has just effected an arrangement with the butter producers and dealers, reserving approximately 1,600,000 pounds of butter for sale to the population weekly at a price of two crowns a pound. The Government will pay the difference between this and the market price, which is 20 to 25 per cent. higher. This arrangement, however, is recognised as being merely temporary, until a rationing system for butter, lard, and pork is put into effect, probably December 1.

The slaughter of cattle and pigs, owing to the lack of fodder, is proceeding at an increased rate. It has resulted not only in maintaining the former export of such meat to Germany, but even in augmenting it somewhat. Cattle and meat exports to Scandinavian neighbours also have increased, owing to the surplus cattle thrown upon the market by the fodder

LIMIT TO RICHES.

Father Vaughan and Demand for £1 A Day for All.

Father Bernard Vaughan, lecturing in Manchester recently, struck a warning note against building too high hopes on the workers' charter after the war. "Conscription of wealth with \$1 a day all round for the workers," he said, looked as if there was to be an unexhaustible mine of wealth at home. Where was it to be discovered? Then ownership by the State, with the management of all industries by workers, looked promising on paper, but where did the directors of factories, mines, and workshops come in?

The National Guilds League seemed to think the business of the country would best succeed, not by improving the relations between capital and labour, but by making such relationships impossible. It was up against State Socialism, and wanted to replace it by a management of workers without special training, capacity and experience in the conduct and control of affairs. The working man, not even with all the new political and industrial powers within his grasp, could re-create the essential nature of industry.

situation, but this increase, as regards both Germany and Scandinavia, will be only temporary, and will disappear automatically, when the reduction of the stock of cattle is accomplished. A dispatch from Odense, the centre of the meat industry, says that the number of swine being slaughtered weekly is more than double that of a few weeks ago.

THE NEW THERAPION REMEDY. It is the only medicine that cures all the most common diseases of the human body. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is the only medicine that cures all the most common diseases of the human body. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is the only medicine that cures all the most common diseases of the human body. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy.

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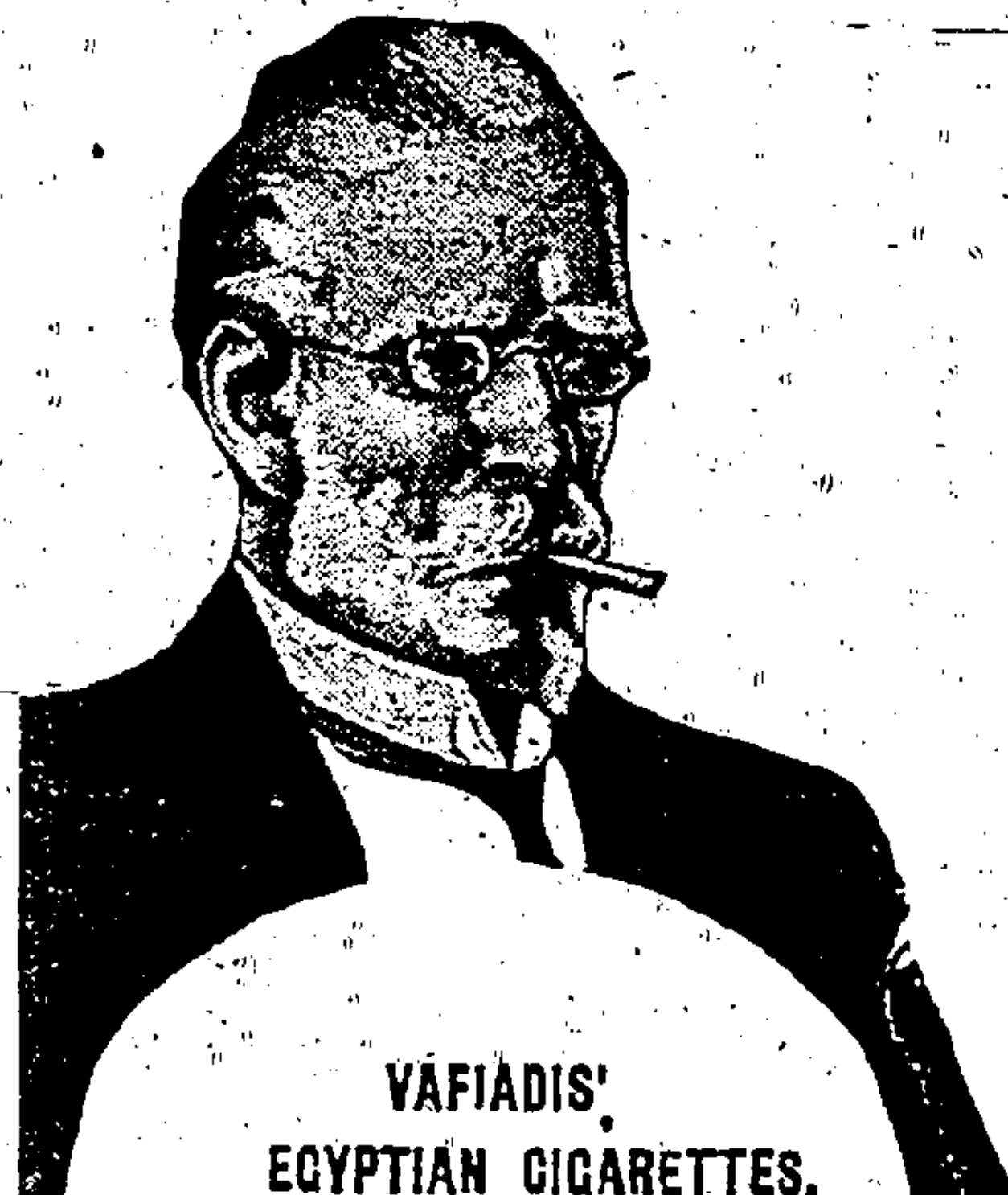
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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMPOO, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—
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WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL to attend the telephone switchboard and to do general work about the office. Must have some knowledge of typewriting. Apply, stating Nationality and salary required, to Box 1353, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—One 4 H.P. with sidecar, MOTOR CYCLE, New Tyres, and running in perfect condition. Apply to the Far East Motor Car Co.

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
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SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"COSTA RICA"

Captain O. A. LILLELAND, having arrived from above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, 27th instant.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1917.

CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 27th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1917.

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Divine Instant Remedy
The medicine that cures your worst cough, cold, asthma, influenza, nasal catarrh, ordinary cough.
You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply amazing. It cures the most stubborn cases of cough, cold, asthma, influenza, nasal catarrh, ordinary cough.
It is the only medicine that cures all the most common diseases of the human body. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is the only medicine that cures all the most common diseases of the human body. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy.

NOTICES.

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REAL HAND KNIT GLOVES.

WHITE \$2.50 pair.

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LINED FLEECE \$6.50 pair.

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$9.50 pair.

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SOFT FELT HATS

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES.

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FRANK SMITH & CO.
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3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.	1 Super Old Cognac.
1 Light Dry Sherry.	1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch.
1 Port, Full Bodied.	1 Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Gin.	1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
Case No. 2—\$28.	
1 Bottle St. Ma exau Champagne.	1 Superior Old Liqueur.
1 Burgundy "Beauv."	1 Cognac.
1 St. E. teple Claret.	1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch.
1 Light Dry Sherry.	1 Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Sandman's.	1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Port, Superior Light Invalid.	1 Gin.
Case No. 3—\$32.	
1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne.	1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch.
1 Old Brown Sherry "E.E."	1 Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Superior Old Port "D."	1 Killy Liqueur Scotch.
1 Quality.	1 (Guaranteed 30 years Old).
1 Very Finest Old Brown Brandy "E" Quality.	1 St. Julien Claret.
	1 Gin.
	1 Orange Curacao.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule, which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

LEIGH-BENNETT.—P. S. Leigh-Bennett, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Eastern Staff, died in England on 23rd December.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1917.

THE ALLIES' TASK IN 1918.

The year 1917 closes with most of the nations of the world in the grip of a life and death struggle. When the year opened there were strong and, as events then were, reasonable hopes that before it had run its course the Allies would be celebrating victory over their foes. Big changes have, however, come about since then, notably the collapse of Russia, and thus we find another twelve months about to open with the great issues still undecided. But if the Allies' arms are not yet triumphant we can at any rate look back on a year of great accomplishments, and, above all, we have the knowledge that, to-day, more than ever before, the nations now fighting the battles of civilisation and liberty are determined to stick to the task to which their energies have been devoted for over three years now until the world is freed from the insidious dangers which have threatened it in the past. Apart from actual military gains on the several fronts—and they have been considerable—the Allies have during the year just ending been brought into closer and more vital co-operation, they have been perfecting the whole machinery of warfare, they have secured the immensely promising help of the United States, and they are better fitted to-day for the tasks that lie ahead than ever they have been. Indeed, their strength is growing while that of their enemies is weakening, the morale of their people is unshaken, and they step forward into 1918 with a confidence born of the certain knowledge of eventual victory, full and complete.

Though fighting is still proceeding, save on the Russian Front, the sound of peace talk reaches throughout the world at the moment. It is not without its significance, either, that the countries most prominently pushing forward conditions for a possible settlement are the Central Powers, especially Germany. The most reasonable explanation of that fact, we think, to be found in the knowledge these nations have that they cannot by any possible means win the war and that the very best they can do for themselves is to secure peace by a reversion to the status quo ante bellum. That, in short, covers the whole proposals contained in the Reply to the Russian suggestion, and, as we have often said before, a cessation of hostilities on any such basis as that is an utter impossibility. We may perhaps be pardoned if we fail to see anything particularly magnanimous in the enemy promise not to forcibly appropriate any territories at present occupied, or in the disclaimer of any intention to rob any nation of independence lost during the war. There, after all, are merely negative assurances, to say nothing of the worthlessness of any verbal pledge inspired by Germany. Not a word is said in the Reply about reparation for grievous wrongs done, nor is there any agreement to the perfectly democratic ideal that small nations should have the right to choose their own destinies. On the other hand, there are many impossible stipulations put forward which the Allies are supposed readily to accept, including, incidentally, the return of the German Colonies which we have conquered by straight, clean fighting. There need be no wonder, then, that from every Allied country which has yet spoken on the subject comes a chorus of surprised disgust that the enemy should think us fools enough to listen for one moment to such impossible proposals. Even the Russian peace delegates insist on the protection of the rights of small nationalities.

Mr. Henderson, in speaking at the great British Labour Conference, put forward as the first essential a settlement based on the principles of democracy and security. That is precisely what the Allies are fighting for, and we challenge anyone to find any trace of a like ideal in the proposals advanced by the Central Powers. As Mr. Pichon puts it, we can only consider the war won when the Germans are ready to make reparation for wrongs done, and we can only obtain that guarantee first by conquering the enemy and then by dictating our terms to him. A peace by settlement is, in our opinion, quite out of the question. The Daily Mail well sums the situation up when it declares that no peace talk will become real until Germany is beaten on the battlefield. It is waste of time to think otherwise. So the Allies will enter the year which dawns tomorrow inflexible in their resolve to overcome the forces arrayed against them and determined not to be diverted from their task by specious, indirect and compromising enemy suggestions, the acceptance of which would be a dishonour to those thousands of their subjects who have laid down their lives for a great and noble

Exit 1917.

To-day witnesses the close of another year, and in looking back upon it we think the Colony of Hongkong has every reason for general satisfaction. Trade, on the whole, has been remarkably good. Indeed, considering that we are now in the fourth year of the war, it has really been remarkable that the Colony has, in many spheres of activity, kept business going "as usual." Despite the fact that we are thousands of miles from the Homeland and that the freight situation has grown more acute than ever, a very substantial trade stream "on has been maintained with the Mother Country, and the Colony cannot be said to have suffered real shortage in any necessary commodity. That is a tribute both to the British command of the seas and to the enterprise and foresight of local business men. In point of fact, Hongkong must count itself extremely fortunate that it has felt the effects of the world-war to such a small extent. And that point, as we look back on the closing twelve months, should give us all cause for thankfulness and deep satisfaction.

A Good Record.

In times like the present it is also gratifying to feel that the Colony has been able to take a by no means inconsiderable part during the past twelve months in rendering positive assistance to the Empire. In this connection we think particularly of the number of new ships which have been launched from Hongkong yards, representing quite a useful quota of tonnage and, incidentally, of setting, to some little extent, losses which have been suffered through the operations of the enemy pirates. It has been demonstrated during 1917 that the Hongkong shipyards are able to turn out work well up to Home standards, and the fact that there has been launched here the biggest vessel yet built in the British overseas possessions is sufficient to indicate the possibilities of Hongkong as an Imperial shipbuilding centre. In spite of the war, too, the Colony's revenue has grown apace, with the result that the Government has been in a position to make substantial contributions to the Imperial war-chest as well as to vote two large sums for the relief of sufferers from other causes than the war itself. The general public, too, has during the year responded most liberally to the many calls made on behalf of war charities. In brief, the Colony has accomplished a splendid all-round record this year. In wishing our readers a Happy New Year, we can only express the fervent hope that 1918 will witness the successful conclusion of the war for the Allies and that the future will bring increased prosperity to the Colony in common with all parts of the Empire.

America's War Preparations.

Already the United States has done much since their entry into the war, and that they intend to do much more there is abundant evidence. From the beginning, even before their formal declaration of war, they very materially assisted the Allies financially and by their readiness to supply large quantities of munitions. They have since raised a large army, a considerable portion of which was soon equipped for service in France, where it has since been engaged in hostilities. Naval forces were also soon despatched, and are now co-operating with the Allies. In every direction the United States is speeding up with a view to being able to strike with effect, and the latest telegrams indicate that what is being done is on an enormous scale. Hence the enemy's manifest anxiety to launch a powerful attack in the West before America is fully on the scene. And if anything should serve to add more zest to America's preparations it will probably be found in the telegram to hand to the effect that Germany is treating American prisoners with "very much less consideration" than their other prisoners. The Americans need no stimulus in what they have undertaken in the great cause of Democracy, but this latest news will unquestionably bring about a unity and solidarity in the United States as probably no other circumstance could have done.

DAY BY DAY.

RING OUT OLD SHAPES OF FOUL DISEASE.
RING OUT THE NARROWING LUST OF GOLD.
RING OUT THE THOUSAND WARS OF OLD.
RING IN THE THOUSAND YEARS OF PEACE.

Tennyson.

To-morrow being New Year's Day, there will be no issue of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the torpedoing of H.M.S. Formidable.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 1/8d.

Calendar.
Messrs. Gaud, Price and Co. have issued a very pretty calendar bearing a charming coloured picture of a group of Wiltens entitled "Merry as the Day is Long."

Back Again.
A Chinese, who was banished for life only a short time ago, and who had been banished twice before, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with returning to the Colony. His Worship adjourned the case until Wednesday.

A Poor Defence.
When charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of brass and lead, a Chinese told Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, that he found the stuff on the hillside at Quarry Bay. This story was not believed and the accused was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Victoria Theatre.
The management of the Victoria Theatre has specially engaged the "Fantasio Stars" and the Bell Vandeville Company to give a big holiday programme at 4 o'clock this afternoon and at 9.15 o'clock to-night at the Victoria Theatre. These will be the last occasions on which the "Fantasio Stars" will be seen here, as the company sails for the South this week.

Stole a Tub.
An Indian watchman employed by the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, at their godowns at West Point, saw a Chinese in the act of stealing a large oil tub from the lane at the side of the godowns and on catching the man found the tub belonged to a Chinese godown-keeper. The man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when he was sentenced to seven weeks' hard labour.

Pawning a Watch.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with attempting to pawn a silver watch, the property of Mr. Hickling, of Wanchai. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared to defend, and in reply to the charge, the woman admitted that a man had given her the watch to pawn. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$200.

His Worship's Hope.
A Chinese who was found to have two previous convictions, and who had been banished in 1910, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a \$5 gold piece from another Chinese, who was entering the harbour on board a ship. The accused admitted the charge, and His Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour, expressing the hope that the man would be banished for life.

Did It for Vengeance.
Giving as his sole excuse that he did it out of vengeance, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing some bags of flour from a shop at 56, Canton Road, Kowloon, when he was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that he broke into the shop very early in the morning. His Worship took a serious view of the case, and passed sentence of six months' hard labour. Another Chinese, who was charged in connection with the same matter, was discharged.

AT MAJOR REDMOND'S GRAVE.

Touching Ceremony in a Belgian Garden.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the Daily Chronicle special correspondent, writes as follows:—
War Correspondents' Headquarters, Oct. 22.—The body of Major William Redmond, who gave his life for Ireland's sake and for a great ideal in the battle of Wytschaete on June 7 this year, lies in the grounds of a Belgian convent not far from the battlefields, and yesterday there came to his grave a deputation of his countrymen to lay wreaths of honour and love upon it, while on each side stood Irish soldiers, Catholics and Protestants, who had known him and fought with him.

It was a little ceremony on the outskirts of war which touched all those present with more emotion than comes to soldiers over the grave of a gallant man who fell in action, though that is always deep. But the grave of this man, Major William Redmond, as he was always called, was a simple reminder of the fine faith with which he was called to the heart of Ireland in days of great danger and conflict and tragedy, and these soldiers standing guard on each side of his grave, on one side men of the South and West and on the other men of Ulster, comrades in arms in many battles, symbolised that faith in the union and brotherhood of the Irish people for which Redmond offered up his life.

I was glad to be there yesterday, for in the Battle of Wytschaete, after great bombardment and the touching of the mines which were the signal of the attack, I went up among the Irish soldiers and heard how Major Redmond had fallen at the head of his men. The Irish losses were not heavy that day, and it was our best victory up to that time, and the Irish troops were flushed with success, but even then they were saddened by the thought that Willie Redmond was among those who had fallen.

"It was hard luck," said a man after man. "He needn't have come over the top with us. They asked him to stay behind, but he would come with us and share the risk of it."
Yesterday the memory of that Irish gentleman and soldier lived in the garden of the Belgian Convent. A number of French officers, some officers of the United States Army, the general of the Irish Brigade in which Major Redmond served, and officers on the staff of the Irish and Ulster Divisions, were grouped round the grave, and the guard of honour was formed by men of the Royal Irish Regiment, from Major Redmond's Battalion, and by the Inniskillings.

Among the soldiers was a little gathering of nuns belonging to the convent. They have tended the grave in their garden graciously, not only for Ireland's sake, but because they knew as a good friend the officer whose dead body was brought to their place after the battle. He used at one time to visit the convent, and on the walls of its refectory they have painted the Irish Harp and the Red Hand of Ulster side by side, because of the union of the Irish fighting men.

His gay spirit, and his simple faith, and his fine Irish courtesy made Major Redmond well beloved within these walls. So now, while across the Ypres salient the guns were firing with dull distant hammer stroke, there was a silence in the garden when the wreath of honour, and a bunch of heather plucked by Mrs. Redmond from her husband's garden in Wexford, and some roots of shamrock which grew on Vinegar Hill, were laid upon the grave by the Mayor of Wexford, and the High Sheriff of Dublin and Dr. James Ashe. They had come from Ireland on this mission on behalf of a Memorial Committee, which includes men and women of all political parties and of the Catholic and Protestant faiths, who are united in their reverence for this gallant countryman.

Speaking to the soldiers about him, Dr. Ashe, who is a Protestant working for the political union of Ireland, reminded them how Major Redmond had fallen

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

German Charges of Abuse Again Disproved.

Further correspondence is issued as a White Paper relative to the allegation by Germany that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of men and munitions. The specific statements, which are set out in full, are categorically examined, and in several instances it is shown that at the dates given in the charges the ships named were not even at the places indicated. For instance, it is alleged in a letter by an Austrian officer taken prisoner in Italy, that the Mauretania sailed from Naples in March, 1916, for Salonika with troops and munitions. As a matter of fact, the Mauretania was not at Naples in March, 1916; she was there in November, 1915, and inspected by the U. S. Swiss and Danish Consuls who certified her as having no combatants or warlike stores on board.

It is curious also that two of the German witnesses—"one of our agents at Cardiff" and "a Dutch subject"—give different dates for the presence of the Formosa at Cardiff. Both are wrong.
A memorandum by Mr. Balfour, dated Oct. 5 last, calls attention to the "remarkable fact that German submarines and other warships have never exercised the right of inspecting British hospital ships." So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Balfour adds, they have only once stopped a British hospital ship long enough to examine her papers; this was one Feb. 23 of this year, when the Dunluce Castle was held up in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A long statement by an opera singer, named Messany, who was in Egypt, and subsequently placed on a hospital ship, Britanico, on which he alleges 2,500 English soldiers were concealed in the hold, is placed in parallel columns with the statements of two British soldiers, one an invalid, and the other an R.A.M.C. man, disproving his statements entirely. Messany seems to base his statements on the fact that he saw some men in khaki, in which connection it is pointed out that standing orders provide for khaki for sick and wounded who are not out cases on hospital ships.

While Dr. Ashe was speaking I watched the Irish soldiers who listened to him, and saw how moved they were, and how something changed in the look of their eyes when he spoke of the men whom Redmond loved and who loved him. Then the speaker turned to them, first to one side and then to the other, to the Royal Irish and the Inniskillings, and said how good it was to see his countrymen from the North and South united in this comradeship, by which they would win the war together, and by which they would guide Ireland together, sinking big differences, putting self-interest on one side and, with firm confidence in the one God above them, striving to do all to bring peace, justice and happiness to their dear country.

That was the message of Major William Redmond, whose body lay in the grave there, but whose faith still lived.
The officers and the men and the nuns went out of the garden, leaving the flowers and there was no other sound there but the solemn noise of the distant guns; but the words that were spoken, and the meaning of this little scene by a soldier's grave may travel across the Flemish fields to the heart of Ireland, and touch the spirit of her people.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The man in the street made a very poor shot at truth in his survey and valuation of the late Sir William Byles, says the Manchester Guardian. To the man in the street he was one of the "kill-joys" of our time, a man who wished to prohibit all sorts of things which the man in the street holds in high esteem, and to reduce life generally to the kind of tea-party which the man in the street would not enjoy. He was thought to have a sort of "double dose" of the "Nonconformist conscience," and to favour the drab and gray tones of life. Others thought him a crank, whatever that may mean, and both estimates failed to take an account of that steadfast attachment to personal liberty which was his guiding principle of life.

In the House of Commons this love of personal freedom often led Sir William Byles into somewhat strange companionships, and that same man in the street would have been quite surprised to see him in a Grand Committee fighting in alliance with Lord Robert Cecil, a tenuous battle against some new attempt of the State to drive a man this way or that—no doubt very much for his own good—but still to drive him in a direction which his own impulses did not prompt him to go. Looking sorrowfully at the ranks of the social reformers on the Liberal benches, Sir William often said that the spirit of liberty had flitted across the floor of the House and was to be found in the unexpected keeping of the noble lord who then represented Marylebone. It is questionable whether he did not think we had done more harm than good in forcibly depriving the errand-boy of his cigarettes. His own remedy would probably have been to allow the errand-boy to persevere till about half-way through the second cigarette, when nature would no doubt teach him much better in his own way. The truth is that his type in politics—the rebel to which he really belonged, for he was rather the rationalist than the Nonconformist conscience—is not to be found nearly so frequently in Little Paddington or Muddborough—those places where the man in the street does not wish to live—as in Paris, where he does. He was, distinctively French in his lucidity, his passion for affairs, his enslavement to an idea, his cigarette and coffee. It was a study in the airs and habits of politics and public life to see him open his evening paper in a corner of the club.

Perhaps you will permit a philosopher to throw what light he can upon the ideas underlying the phrase "gone west," says a correspondent to a Home paper. The direction in which departed souls travel is dealt with by Herbert Spencer in his "Principles of Sociology," and he maintains that "the habitat of the dead" was originally conceived as coinciding with that of the living, but owing to migrations it began to diverge, "here to the adjacent forest, there to the remote forest, and elsewhere to distant hills and mountains." The divergences were connected by the one belief that the dead returned to the place from which they or their ancestors had migrated, and, as the case may be, they are said to have gone north, south, east, or west. As instances he gives thirteen savage tribes of whom even say that their dead go west, and of the remaining six only one goes north, two south, and three east. Whether or not this idea of returning home has given the phrase "gone west" to our soldiers ordinary mortals cannot say.

When last America came to make war in European waters it was against pirates. But the pirates they then fought differed from those against whom they are now pitted; the Barbary corsairs did save crews and passengers. But there was the true Kaiser instinct in old Ali Pasha, Dey of Algiers. When he was not being, grunting, or grunting, he would address kings by letter with true German brightness of blasphemy. His blood-stained hands signed a letter to George III., extolling his own virtues, and saying that the British Government "God grant" be

THE LATE MR. H. M. BAIN.

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral of the late Mr. Horace Murray Bain, whose death we recorded on Saturday, took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, with full military honours, the deceased having been a member of the Defence Corps at the time of his death. There was also a large attendance of friends, testifying to the esteem in which the deceased was held.

The cortege was headed by the band of the 13th Infantry, playing Chopin's Funeral March, whilst the coffin was borne on a gun carriage and draped with the Union Jack. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bain, Mr. Bellier, Mr. Hennessey and Mr. U. C. Gallucci. The following officers of the Hongkong Defence Corps attended:—Major Wakeman, Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Capt. G. P. Lamont, Lieut. Kennell, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Evan Jones, Lieut. Owen Hughes, Lieut. Blason, Lieut. Bewick and Lieut. Sutherland, whilst a firing party composed of members of the deceased's platoon, under Sergeant Bliss, marched with reversed arms. Among the large assembly of others present were noticed, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chief Inspector Lamont, H.K.P.R.; O.S.M. John Rodger, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. David Wood and M. S. Northcott, B. A. Hale and H. S. Farmer (China Mail), H. A. Cartwright (Daily Press), B. Wylie and T. O. Wilken (South China Morning Post), A. Hicks, W. A. Donaldson and A. Morley (Hongkong Telegraph), R. W. Mitchell, B. J. W. Sorby, I. J. Blackbaro, T. J. Edwards, J. A. Tarant, G. W. Gage, C. W. Jeffries, P. B. Wolf, W. Logan, B. E. Sedgwick, H. C. Sandford, G. Harper, C. J. Higginbotham, A. W. Eastman, A. Findley Smith, A. Denison, H. F. Campbell, W. Nicholson, A. M. L. Soares, S. H. Dutton, W. A. J. Cooper, O. M. Alves, and many others.

The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and at the conclusion the customary volleys were fired and the "Last Post" was sounded by buglers of the 13th Infantry. Among the many beautiful floral tributes were wreaths from Major Morgan and Officers of the Hongkong Defence Corps, Sergeants Messrs. H. K. D. O., the Victoria Recreation Club, the Phoenix Club, European Staff China Mail, Editorial Staff Hongkong Telegraph, Editorial Staff Hongkong Daily Press, the Chinese Mail, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the staff at Kingsclere, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and many family and personal tributes.

DR. GILBERT REID DEPORTED.

According to information received here on Saturday (says the N. C. Daily News of December 24) Dr. Gilbert Reid was deported from China by the Chinese Government, after it had obtained the acquiescence of the American officials. He was placed on board the U. S. transport Warren at Chinwangtao and is now en route to Manila.

The information states that last Monday the Chinese Government sent notice to the American Minister that Dr. Reid's presence in China was not wanted, and that he be ordered to be deported outside the territorial limits of China.

Major O. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, who has just returned from the north, was in Peking at the time and received this communication from Dr. Reinach. A petition was then filed in the Consular Court for the district of Tientsin by Major Holcomb, United States District Attorney here, requesting a writ of deportation for Dr. Reid to be issued. Accordingly Dr. Reid was put on the transport bound for Manila. It is an excellent move on the Chinese Government's part.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—May I through the medium of your columns remind British subjects that His Majesty the King has appointed Sunday next, January 6th, as a special day of Prayer and Thanksgiving in all Churches throughout his Dominions? May I appeal to all Christians in this Colony to make arrangements to observe the day properly?

Special prayers and thanksgivings will be said in all the churches at the hours duly announced, and the churches will be open all day long for quiet prayer. Let us lay aside for this day all thoughts of worldly business and pleasure and as a people seek the Kingdom of God in the world. Let us lay aside our differences and with one heart and soul seek the one God and Father of us all. Let us lay aside all anxieties for the future and make known our requests unto God, who, as His Majesty the King reminds us, is able to give us "clear-sightedness and strength necessary for the victory of our cause."

Yours etc.

G. H. VICTORIA.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s. s. "KIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd January, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th January, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 8th January, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 15th January, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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CUSTOMS REVISION.

Commission Meeting on January 5.

As far as can at present be ascertained the following will compose the International Commission for the revision of the Chinese Import tariff, which will meet at Shanghai on January 5, 1918.

China.—Mr. Tseng Chih-chi of the Shuiwacha, Commissioner. Messrs. L. A. Lyall (of the Chinese Maritime Customs) and Li Chin-ming, Assistant Commissioner.

Belgium.—Delegates, Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium at Shanghai, assisted by a technical adviser.

France.—Mr. H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, and Mr. G. J. Knight, French Commercial Attache in China, Delegates, with Mr. Madier, President of the French Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, as technical adviser.

Great Britain.—Mr. H. H. Fox C.M.G., H.B.M. Commercial Attache in China, Delegate, assisted by a Consul officer and a representative of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, who will shortly be appointed.

Italy.—Gov. G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, who will have the assistance of an Italian technical adviser.

Japan.—Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan at Shanghai, Delegate, Mr. Vic-consul K. Kishi, Assistant Delegate, assisted by representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce in Tokyo.

United States.—Mr. J. E. Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, assisted by Mr. J. K. S. S. of the American Board of Customs, and Mr. N. E. Lorton, Secretary.

It is understood that the main object of the Commission is to revise the existing import tariff with a view to bringing the specific duties up to an effective five per cent ad valorem and the basis of valuation to be taken for this purpose will be one of the first objects for the consideration of the Commission.—N. C. Daily News.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HAGGIS, BLACK & WHITE PUDDINGS, TURKEYS & HAMS.

ORDER EARLY.

A FULL RANGE

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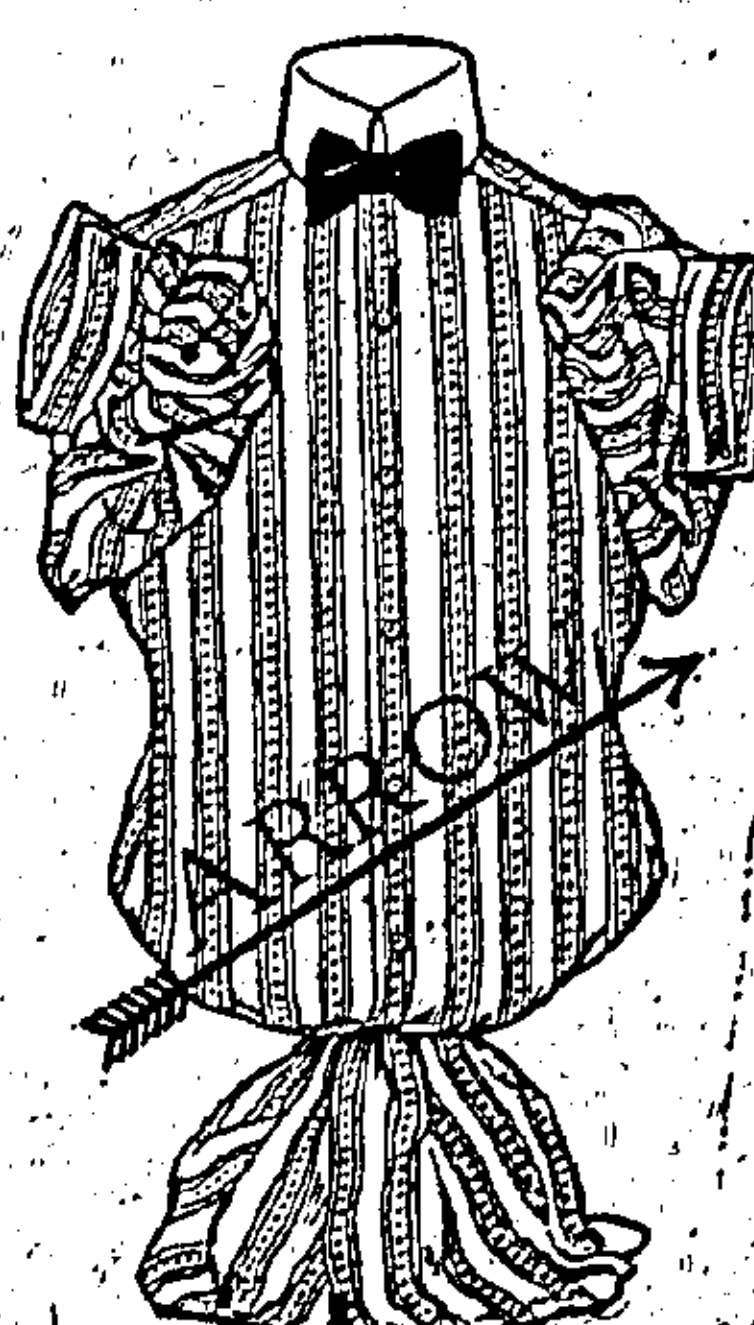
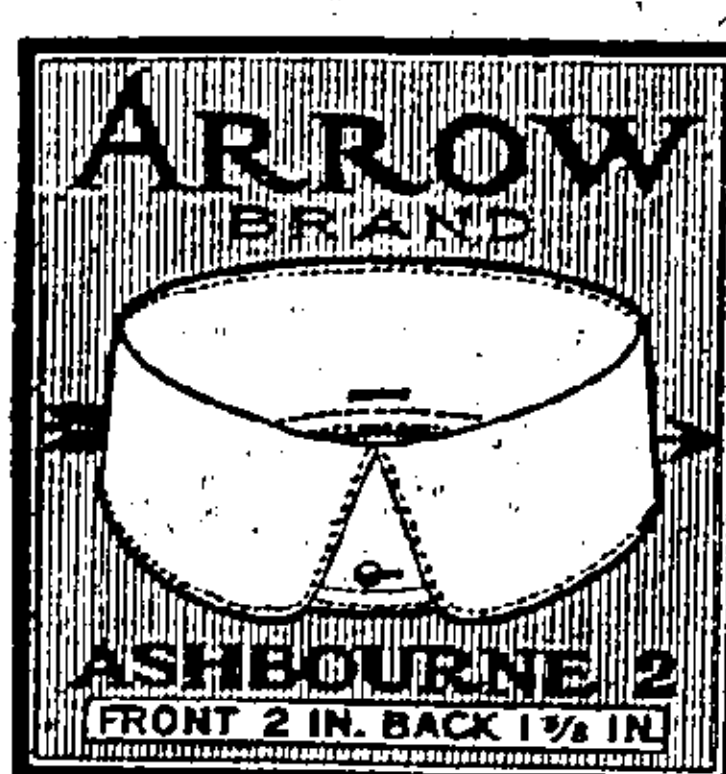
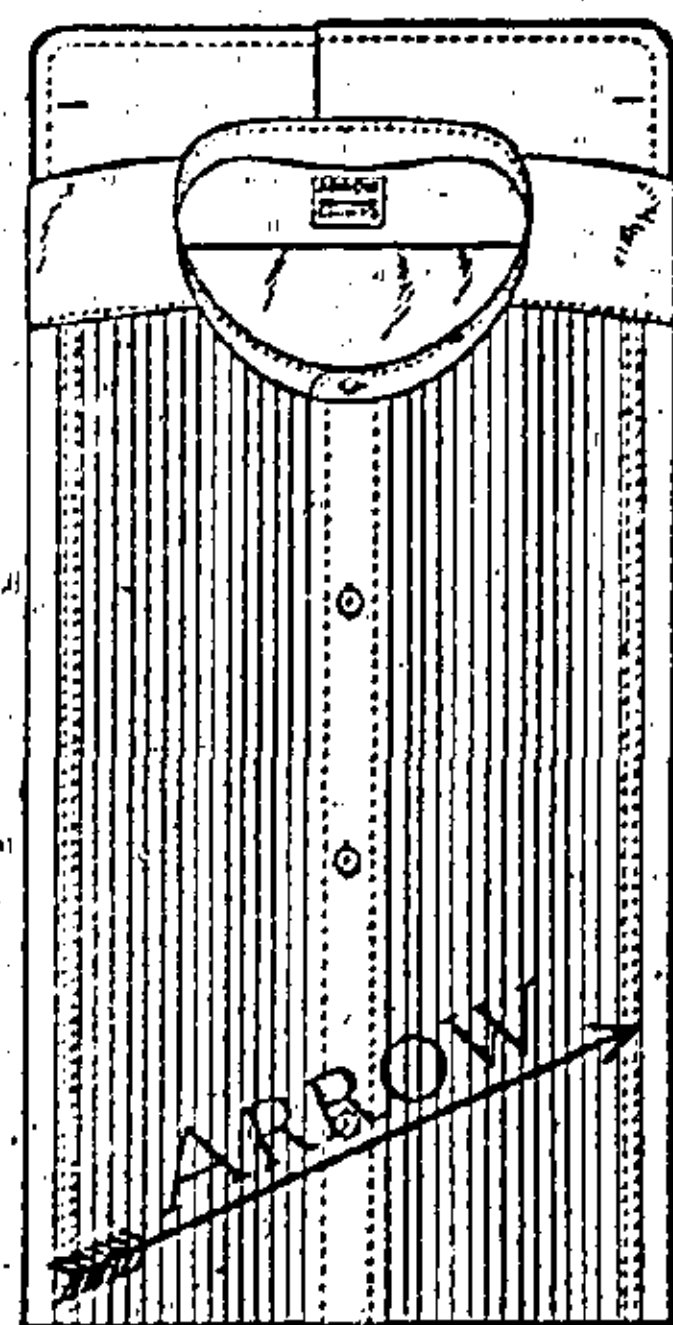
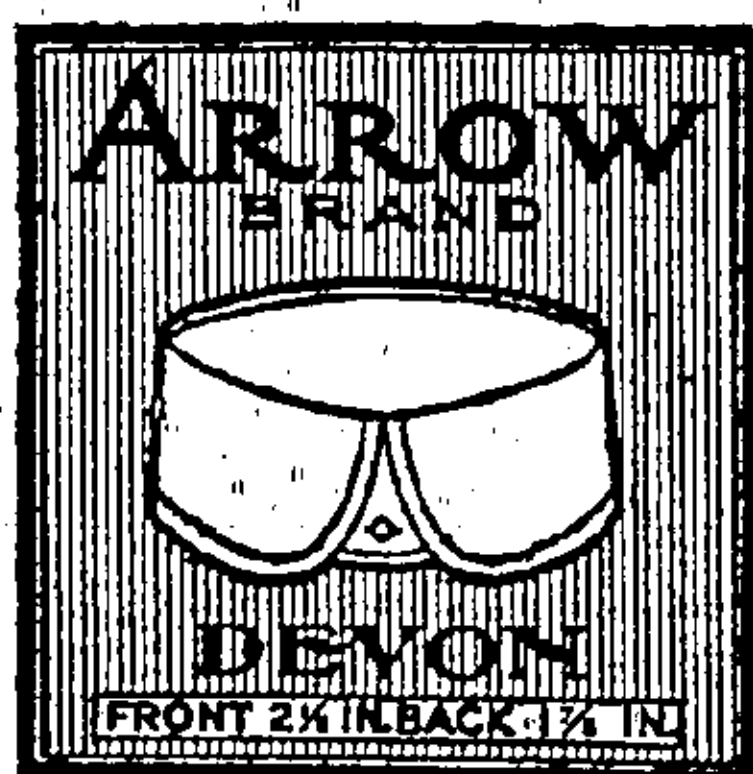
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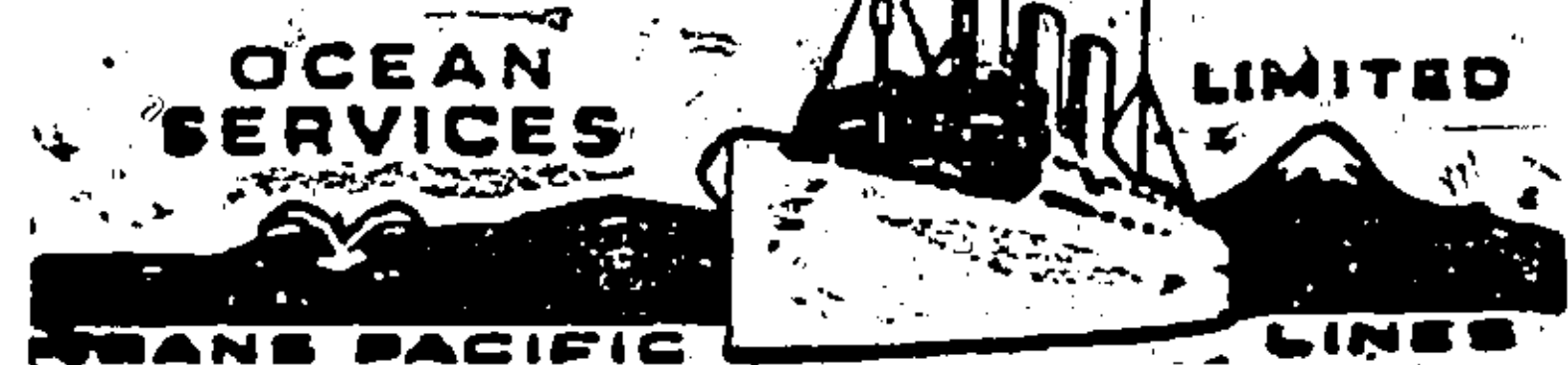
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

S.S. Tjikembang S.S. Tjisondari

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NOTICES.

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EXPRESS.

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

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HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 4th January.

HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "s JACOB"
will leave on or about 15th January.

For freight and passage apply to—
York Building. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
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Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1918.

8.00 a.m. Faishan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1918.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
S.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
207, NATHAN ROAD, HONGKONG.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	1. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	3. Jan.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	3. Jan.
Faiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	3. Jan.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4. Jan.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	4. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	4. Jan.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	5. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	9. Jan.
Kobe	Ilalajip	J. C. J. L.	10. Jan.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	11. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Isuta M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	18. Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	20. Jan.

STEAMER SENATOR
FOR
SINGAPORE

sailing about January, 5th 1918.

For Freight and Passenger space apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

General Post Office Building.

Telephone 792.

NOTICE.

**MITSUBISHI CASHI
KWAISHA.**
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAMASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHIMIZU, HOJO, NAMA-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEW,
KAMITAMADA, BISAI and OYUBAR
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
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BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MUBORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address—"IWASAKI"
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNBO CO.
LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.K.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Barker, W.C., Hongkong Hotel,
from Brooklyn.

Barretto & Co., from New
York.

Chanshee, from Darwin.

Chengsungh, Ijai Confection-
ery, Thongkwan Market, from
Shanghai.

Fontaine, Poets Restante, from
Paris.

Graves Royal, c/o American
Consul, from Bombay.

Koolung, Wingon, from San
Francisco.

Kow Yew Kye, Kungnap
Street, from Singapore.

Liangtai, c/o Swire, from
Shanghai.

Liming Hotel, Zhongwen St.,
from Taipei.

Mughow, 67, Queen Street,
from Calcutta.

Sheldon, c/o American Consul,
from New York.

Vacher, from Namdinh.

Ward, Alfred, H.M.S. Tamar,
from Plymouth.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
& MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo, are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 26th December, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 30th December, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 2nd January,
1918 at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 8th January,
1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1917.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER AND
SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"TESTA"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M.
on 4th January, 1918, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 4th January,
1918, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARVINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1917.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO	Steamers	tons	Sailings
	Grotius	10,000	2nd Jan.
	Vondel	10,000	9th Jan.
	Rindani	8,000	
	Kawi	8,000	
To SINGAPORE & JAVA	Ophir	8,000	29th Dec.
	Princess Juliana	14,000	13th Jan.
	Willis	8,000	26th Jan.
	Rembrandt	14,000	9th Feb.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to—

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address—"COOPOH." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG

DOLLAR DIRECTORY
are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.

Our P.O. Box is 431

Our Telephone No. 1900.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice from its San Francisco Office
advising that the S.S. CHINA left that
port for the Orient on Saturday, Decem-
ber 22nd, and is due to arrive here on or
about January 20th, 1918.

W.C. HUMPHREYS
& CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for
Bolinder's

Crude Oil Engines
direct coupled to dy-
namos, centrifugal
pumps & winches.
Stocks & spares al-
ways on hand.

Goodlass Wall & Co.,
Liverpool, paints &
anti-rouling & anti-
corrosive ships'
bottom composition.

Glyco antifriction
metal.

Plastic Cement for
furnaces.

Bolinder's direct

reversible Marine

Engine from 5-1500

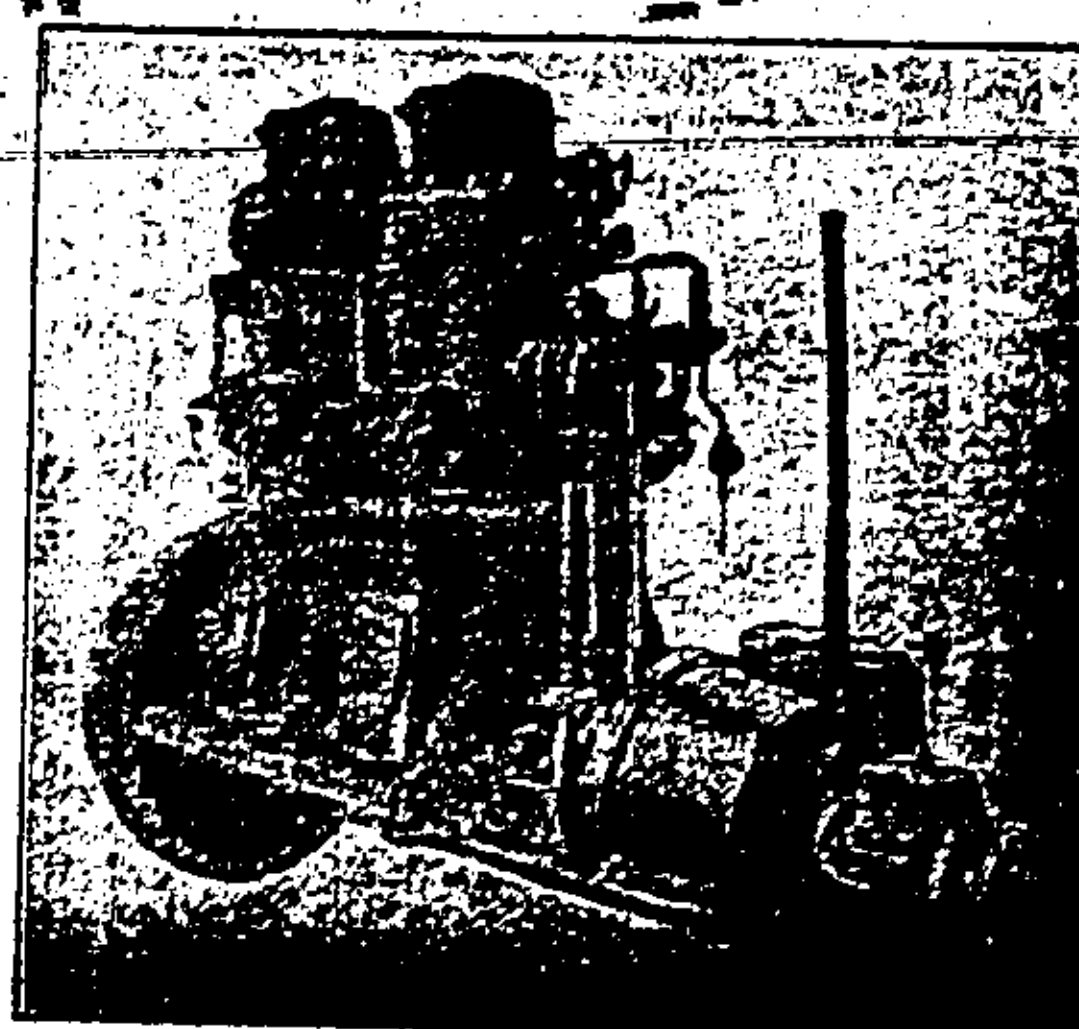
B.H.P. The Engine

for economy and

reliability with in-

visible exhaust.

Stocks kept.



HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cocoes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FEET	BREADTH FEET	DEPTH OVER SLIP FEET	USE OF TIDE	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	24	14	High	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	24	14	High	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	200	24	14	High	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200	24	14	High	
WATERLOO					
Comptrol Dock	200	24	14	High	
ABERDEEN					
Howe Dock	200	24	14	High	
Largest Dock	200	24	14	High	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 5, 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, S.S. MANA, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE-DIV. 2.

83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon.
Played on the Club Ground on Saturday last, the teams being represented by the following:—
83rd Co. R.G.A.—Taylor, French, Gardner, A. Robinson, Lord, Ope, Swag, Hawley, Atwood, Gardner, B. Hammond, Kowloon.—Manning, Hamilton, White, Vanlangenberg, Jones, Rasmussen, Sears, Moeden, Pasco, Knight, Tatem.
Referee.—Mr. McTavish.
The soldiers could only field nine men at the start, and play suffered in consequence. Kowloon quite surprised their supporters by giving an excellent exhibition of passing, but in front of goal they were exceedingly weak. Time after time they had only the goal to beat, but failed to score. About a quarter of an hour from the start, the soldiers' team was completed and the game became very even. Hammond made a good run on the left wing and centred so accurately that Atwood only had to tap the ball past the goal. Half time.—83rd Co. R.G.A., 1; Kowloon, 0.
Kowloon started the second half in most determined fashion, and their efforts were rewarded, Moeden bringing the score level. Both sides tried hard to score, and finally Pasco took advantage of a good pass and gave the civilians the lead. Just before time the same player made a fine individual effort, and put the result beyond doubt. Result:—Kowloon, 3; 83rd Co. R.G.A., 1.
Kowloon have vastly improved, and they are sure to give the R.E. Reserves a good run next Saturday. Pasco plays much better as a forward than a half-back. For the Gunners, Hammond put in some fine centres from the left, and French played quite a sturdy game at back.

Postponed Match.
Another match in Div. 2 was down to be played, 83th Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's College, but, owing to military duty, the match had to be postponed.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.K.D.C. v. R.G.A.
Played on the Club Ground on Saturday last, the teams being as follows:—
H.K.D.C.—Goldenberg, McCubbin, Cave, Balston, Stewart, Rodger, Irvine, Chaselle, Grimmett, McTavish, Stalker.
R.G.A.—Driver, Gretton, Dickson, Small, Telford, Townsend, Youngman, Turner, Green, Edgler, Baxter.
Play opened in favour of the Gunners, but the Defence Corps soon got into their stride, and made things hot for their opponents' defence. A fine bout of passing by the R.G.A. followed, but Edgler shot outside. The Club were the first to score, through Balston. The ball bounced in front of the goal and went over the goal into the net. Half time.—H.K.D.C., 1; R.G.A., 0.
The second half saw the Gunners more to advantage. Townsend and Telford made some fine openings for their forwards, but McCubbin and Cave were much too good for them. In the last quarter of an hour the Gunners were attacking very strongly. Green put in a fine shot, which was well saved by Goldenberg at the expense of a corner, from which nothing occurred. Just before time, McTavish broke away, and, after defeating the backs, scored with a good shot. This was quite a good individual effort. Result:—H.K.D.C., 2; R.G.A., 0.
The outstanding feature of the game was the fine play of Townsend and Telford in the half line of the Gunners, and Cave and McCubbin, of the Defence Corps, at back. The Defence Corps were somewhat fortunate to win, as the Gunners had most of the play in the second half.

Navy v. Middlesex Regt.
Played on the Navy Ground last Saturday.
Navy.—Crocker, Biggs, Coaker, Randle, Lutton, Travis, Parker, Llewellyn, Clarke, Norris, Ope.
Middlesex Regt.—Linklater, Fisher, Turner, Fosse, Bailey, Finch, Oxtown, Ravington, Rickard, Cook, Walden.
Neither side fielded anything like their best team: the standard of play suffering in consequence. Play the whole of the game through was in favour of the Navy who ran out winners by 4 goals to 1.
Clarke of the Navy made his first appearance since his accident early in the season, and played quite a good game in company with Llewellyn.
Oxtown and Walden for the Middlesex Regt. played a good game although the latter did not touch his usual good form.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Civil Service v. R.G.A.
Played on the Civil Service ground, when the still unbeaten Civil Servants had a narrow shave for victory, both time and the gunners nearly robbing them. The Hon. Mr. Severn won the toss, and elected to let the other side bat first; a decision justified by the result, for the Artillery-men were dismissed for 87 runs, Dix putting together a well-played 35. With an hour and a half to play, the home team commenced their innings, but, owing the good bowling of their opponents, runs came slowly and wickets fell quickly. There seemed to be an over-anxiety on the part of one or two of the batsmen to hurry up with the score, and for this reason, three of the sides were run out. In a dull game, Fletcher provided a little humour, for, in as many minutes he put up five chances to the field which were not accepted, and, not to be outdone in generosity, attempted an impossible run, and retired! Civil Service had four runs to make to win, and a few minutes to play when the last man went in, but a beautiful cut past point by the Hon. Mr. Severn put the issue beyond doubt, and, as stated before, the home team secured the coveted three points. Great praise is due to Hamilton for the way he saved his side. Discarding his usual forcing game, he kept his wicket up, and compiled 35 before being sent back. It was noticeable that Civil Service lost a lot of time in the field arranging their men. By now, every man should know his place and stick to it. Scores:—

R.G.A.			
Bdr. Athorne, b Hamilton	8		
Bdr. Dix, c and b Witchell	35		
Bdr. Drummond, b Severn	1		
Gr. Barnes, b Severn	9		
Gr. Perkins, b Bird	8		
Gr. Sherman, c Hamilton, b Bird	9		
Bdr. Mann, b Witchell	2		
Gr. Smith, b Witchell	1		
Lt. Wilkinson, out out	11		
Br. Armistys, b Bird	6		
Gr. Boocock, b Witchell	7		
Extras	5		
Total	87		
Bowling.			
Hamilton	8	1	17
Hon. O. Severn	5	2	26
Bird	5	3	21
Witchell	6	4	15

Civil Service.			
W. E. Dixon, run out	13		
D. M. Goodall, c Dix, b Athorne	1		
B. O. Witchell, c Mann, b Barnes	7		
E. W. Hamilton, c Boocock, b Athorne	35		
G. M. W. Reynolds, run out	2		
J. C. O. Fletcher, run out	15		
R. E. O. Bird, b Barnes	5		
P. T. Lamble, b Athorne	4		
E. Ling, b Athorne	4		
W. H. Edmonds, not out	2		
Hon. O. Severn, C.M.G., not out	5		
Extras	3		
Total (For 9 Wickets)	92		
Bowling.			
Athorne	10	4	19
Barnes	13	2	38
Boocock	7	0	19
Armistys	5	0	13

University v. Craigengower.			
In this match, Craigengower put up a rather indifferent show, and only two of their batsmen making double figures. Redmond bowled with deadly effect for the Varsity, taking eight wickets for 27 runs. His side won comfortably. For the losers Abbas did well with the ball, capturing four wickets at an even average of two runs apiece. Scores:—			
Craigengower.			
A. W. Grimmett, b Redmond	7		
T. Ford, c Wright, b Marley	12		
J. D. Norris, b Redmond	18		
B. Bass, b Redmond	0		
L. A. Ross, b Redmond	0		
Extras	0		
Total	37		
Bowling.			
Redmond	10	0	24
Marley	10	3	27

THE YARN MARKET.

Features of the Year's Trade.

Measrs. Polihwella and Kowloon, in their fortnightly report dated December 29, state:—Since the issue of our last fortnightly report, dated the 18th instant, prices have remained firm, and a healthy flow of business, on a moderate scale, has been transacted. As mentioned in our annual report, Bombay prices are very strong with an upward tendency, and as local stocks of unsold yarn have dwindled down to very small proportions, prospects for the opening of the year look most promising. Total sales, 4,000. Bargains in Chinese hands, 12,000 bales.

Shanghai.—A better feeling with a rise of two taels prevails in this market.			
Japanese Yarn.—The following are latest quotations:—			
Bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$218/220/227; 200 Bales 3 Horses No. 18s at \$207/210; 3 Horses No. 20s at \$230; 400 Bales Yellow Jose No. 20s at \$208/210/220; Seta No. 10s at \$182; Seta No. 20s at \$235; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$235.			
In their report for 1917, the same firm state:—			
Never in the history of the yarn trade has the local market experienced such rapid and violent fluctuations as it has during the year now drawing to a close. Following in the wake of the steady advance of American cotton, yarn prices moved up from \$112-133, for "Tens," which were the opening rates in January, to over \$200 in August when cotton reached the phenomenal figure of 21d. Then came the crucial period of the year. With the sudden collapse of cotton to 16d., yarn values went crashing down, and rates fell fifty dollars in the course of a few days. To make matters still worse, exchange commenced soaring upwards, and with that the market came to a dead halt. For some time, dealers looked very gloomy indeed, and it was feared that the merchants were again face to face with a repetition of that never-to-be-forgotten experience of 1906, when practically all the native dealers were wiped out. To the credit of both foreign and native merchants, it must be said that on this occasion they faced the situation calmly. With a view of affording some relief and enabling the dealers to keep up clearances, it was tacitly agreed that no new business should be booked, and by the time the importers felt it incumbent upon them to put pressure for overdue contracts, the sharp recovery of cotton and the fall of exchange had brought a welcome succour, and the worst of the crisis was past. Since then, Bombay prices have been steadily advancing, which naturally affected this market most favourably, and it is confidently felt that when the dealers make up their books, the accounts will show substantial profits for the year. We append below a comparative table of arrivals, sales and prices:—			
1918.—Arrivals, 123,000 bales; sales, 141,000 bales; prices, 10s, \$112/133, 20s, \$135/170.			
1917.—Arrivals, 105,000 bales; sales, 86,000 bales; prices, 10s, \$125-200-180, 20s, \$176-200-230.			
Baw Cotton.—Under this head, we desire to call attention that for a considerable time past, Bengal cotton has been out of this market. It is probable that the natives in the interior have found a substitute with which to meet their requirements. Consequently, that market is now entirely lost to the Bengal product.			

Royal Engineers.			
Sgt. McGregor, c Keyes, b Dennis	2		
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, c Hack, b Lee	8		
Lt. Adams, b Hack	28		
Lt. Wall, b Lee	0		
Spr. Waller, c Lee, b Dennis	0		
Spr. Townsend, c Hack, b Lee	0		
Spr. Millard, c Keyes, b Hack	37		
S. C. Crippwell, not out	29		
Opl. Charters, b Henley	18		
Lt. Pasco, c Keyes, b Smith	18		
Opl. Heath, b Henley	13		
Extras	13		
Total	139		
Bowling.			
Lee	10	1	48
Dennis	7	2	25
Hack	6	1	18
Henley	3	0	21
Smith	4	0	14

Navy.			
Com. W. Murray, b Crippwell	1		
Sig. Hack, b Crippwell	7		
F. W. Gray, run out	0		
Sgt. Dennis, b Reakes	8		
M. R. Keyes, b Reakes	1		
D. Smith, b Reakes	1		
Lt. Thomson, b Crippwell	4		
C. P. O. Lee, b Crippwell	0		
A. B. Henley, b Crippwell	0		
P. O. Barclay, c Pasco, b Reakes	9		
Sig. Byder, not out	0		
Extras	3		
Total	34		
Bowling.			
Reakes	9	2	15
Crippwell	9	3	10

C. R. C. Middlesex.			
This was a slow scoring match. The Chinese Recreation Club batted first and made 94, of which Ng Sze-kwong contributed a useful 29, while the military men were dismissed for 74, thanks largely to the good bowling of Un Hew Fan, who took seven wickets for 20 runs. Scores:—			
C. R. C.			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Tebbett	29		
Ng Sze Yuen, c Hasmann, b Tebbett	0		
Un Hew Fan, c Relf, b Tebbett	18		
H. Ching, b Cooper	8		
G. Lee, b Smith	6		
Ho Wing Kin, b Cooper	4		
Yew Man Tsun, b Cooper	9		
A. Kew, run out	0		
Kwok Shin Yan, b Cooper	5		
Wei Lee San, c Tebbett, b Cooper	11		
J. Wong, not out	0		
Extras	6		
Total	94		
Bowling.			
Tebbett	9	2	27
Relf	3	0	25
Lt. Cooper	10	3	29
Pte. Smith	4	0	15
Pte. Woodward	1	0	1

Middlesex.			
Capt. Henderson Smith, c Wei, b Yew	0		
Lt. Cpl. Tebbett, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Un	27		
Extras	0		
Total	27		
Bowling.			
Un Hew Fan	13	2	20
Yew Man Tsun	13	5	27
Ng Sze Kwong	8	0	24

A CHRISTMAS GUEST.

(By Rifleman Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

It was Christmas Eve in the Hohenzollern Redoubt, with the water to the fire-step and the dug-outs uninhabitable. The men, if they could sleep, had to sleep on the firesteps, taking care not to roll off and fall into the slushy floor of the trench. At one time there were duck boards there, but that was in the early winter. Probably the duck boards were there yet, but they had not been seen for weeks; they had sunk down and were in safe hiding for "the duration." So the soldiers said when they spoke of them.

It was past eight o'clock in the evening and tea had just been served out. The cooks were already clambering up over the parapets with their dippers, on the way back to the chalk pit by Maros, where the field-kitchen was in hiding. The postman would be up presently; that is, if the barrage which the enemy had opened on the back-area had not found him and his well crammed sack.

"I hope old Bill gets up here soon," said Boxer, a well-set Surrey youth, whose turn of sentry-go had just come to an end. He sat himself down on his legs on the muddy platform and pillowed his head on his hand on his pack. He was going to have a sleep, if that were possible. The prospect was cheerless enough, but the youth did not mind. Strong and supple, he could endure any amount of discomfort and be little the worse for it. He was a soldier who felt great confidence in himself, which was not to be wondered at, for he was the champion middle-weight boxer of his battalion and in fistio encounters was able to suffer no end of grilling without turning a hair.

"It's jolly cold, Boxer," said the sentry who had just come on. "I wish the rain was up."

"So do I," said Boxer. "Especially when I wake up, for that's the time one feels the cold."

"And the post, as well," said the sentry.

"I'm sure of a parcel when he comes," said Boxer sleepily. "I hope he gets through all right. They're shelling some now."

The sentry turned his eyes on the grey, formless mistiness of No Man's Land. Out on the dumb, desolate levels he could see, barely ten yards away, a huddle of barbed wire that lost itself on left and right. Ahead of it nothing was visible, save the mist, that heaped itself up like a mountain of cotton wool. At one moment the horizon seemed inconceivably remote, at the next closed in, five paces away on all sides, and everything it bounded looked dark and wavering like the waters of a sullen sea. Behind could be heard the crash of bursting explosives, but nothing could be seen.

Boxer was asleep and snoring loudly, his face, a white mask, turned to the skies. Near him was his rifle and bayonet, the latter pointing straight up over the parapet like a thin dark line. The sentry looked at it, and at that moment a shell burst out in front, near the wires, and a hundred splinters flew over the trench. The soldier ducked down and waited for the tornado of fragments to cease.

"A shell has dropped in front," he called to the sleeper, and Boxer woke up.

"What's wrong?" he mumbled.

"A shell," said the sentry.

"Out at the wires?"

"Is that all?" Boxer mumbled, and turned to sleep again.

But that was not all. As the sentry raised his head again a yell from No Man's Land, like the cry of an animal in pain, reached his ears. "Hillo! hillo!" called a weak voice. As far as the sentry could judge the speaker lay out on the field, somewhere near the wires.

The sentry bent down to Boxer, again and touched him with his hand.

"Maty!" he whispered.

The sleeper opened his eyes and looked up. "What's wrong now?" he enquired, in a voice of impatience.

"There's a German lying out in front," said the sentry. "He's calling out and he must be wounded."

"Maybe it's a trick," said Boxer, getting to his feet. "One never knows what these fellows are up to. Maybe they're wanting us to go out and help them, and then they'll set on us."

"Hillo! hillo!" came the call from the darkness again.

"The same voice," said the sentry.

"Well, one man would not come out alone, said the practical Boxer. "I suppose there'll be twenty of them out there." Even as he spoke a couple of shells burst in the open.

"They're not going to fire on their own men if they are out," said the sentry. "It'll be some poor devil that's lost, maybe, and thinks that he's near his own people. Probably he has got hit."

"It's a poor blooming Christmas for him, then," said Boxer. "I'll go out and have a look round."

Without another word he scrambled up on the parapet and drew his bayonet after him. Then he made his way outwards and disappeared in the mist. Fifteen minutes later he returned, carrying a burden on his shoulders and came to the lip of the trench.

"That you, Boxer?" the sentry enquired.

"It's me," was the reply. "Help me down with this fellow. It's a young German that was out carrying in water and went astray. He got hit in the leg. Help me in with him."

Boxer knelt down and placed the German on the parapet. The prisoner groaned feebly. The sentry, assisted by the postman, who had just come up, took the German in his arms and placed him on the fire-step.

"That the postman?" asked Boxer, slipping over the sandbag into the trench.

"Postman, all right," said the man, who had just placed a large bag on the floor of the trench, and who was now propping up the German on the fire-step. "There's a parcel for you and a couple of letters. And the rum is at hand as well. Double tot for each tonight, I think, seeing it's Christmas Eve."

"And we need it," said the sentry.

A sergeant came along the trench at that moment with a rum jar under his arm, and entered the bay in which the soldiers were. A corporal followed him, carrying a table-spoon in his hand. The sergeant looked round, then at the figure lying on the fire-step.

"Get up. It's your rum ration!" he called to it.

"Easy, sergeant," said Boxer. "It's not one of us. It's a German, a young one, and he's badly wounded. Stopped a packet in his leg."

"Where the devil has he come from?" asked the Corporal.

"The German sat up and looked round. He was quite a young fellow."

"He came over here, looking for his Christmas box," said Boxer. "So I think we'd better give him a drop of rum, seeing it's Christmas Eve."

"Hold out that spoon of yours, corporal," ordered the sergeant who was a disciplinarian even in an act of kindness. The spoon was held out and the sergeant emptied a tot of the precious liquid in it.

"Drink," he ordered, holding the spoon under the nose of the young German. The wounded man drank, as the postman frantically bled with the mailbag. After a moment's groping he brought out a parcel and looked at the address with the aid of an electric light.

"You," he said, and handed the parcel to Boxer, who took it in his hands and opened it.

"A jolly good one," he muttered as he felt its contents. "They haven't forgotten us in Blighty yet." He drew out a tin box, placed it between his knees and opened the lid. "Enough to go round," he added, looking at the German, "and our guest must have the first cake."

He handed a piece of shortbread to the German, then divided the remainder between the others. The call had already passed along for stretcher-bearers, and these were coming. The sergeant who had finished issuing the rum rations in the bay, turned to go.

"See and help that youngster go to the stretcher," he said in a kindly voice. "I suppose some call this being soft, but it's a good kind of softness, anyhow. Cheerio, boys!"

"Cheerio, sergeant," said the inmates of the bay in one voice. Boxer vowed afterwards that the German said the same, but none of the mates would believe him.

A REMINDER.

To-morrow's Doings at Kowloon.

Don't forget that to-morrow the "Our day" Fair on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground opens at 3 p.m. Badges giving admittance to the grounds will be sold throughout the morning and may also be obtained at the gate. In this connection it may be mentioned that a sum of \$300 has already been raised by the sale of badges at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Sunday night, which constitutes a good send-off for the fair. It may also be mentioned that the convenience of those who find themselves becoming loaded with parcels the caravan has been converted into a "Parcels Store." Latest reports as to side shows state that everything is going very satisfactorily and all is in readiness to deal with the first rush of patrons, and all succeeding attacks. We would again draw attention to the saloon of Sam Isaacs and remind visitors to the grounds that meals can be obtained there at any hour. Don't go home to dinner; stay and dine with Sam. Arrangements have been made for dancing during the evening while it is also expected that some pipers will be in attendance.

WAR TIME

NERVOUSNESS.

In these times of war-strain many people are liable to an unnatural condition of nervous excitement. Unless something is done to correct it, the inevitable result will be a nervous breakdown, an exhaustion of nervous energy that may take a very serious and unforeseen turn.

Neurasthenia is one such result with its accompaniment of worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness and severe headaches. This means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy. The condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a mere stimulant. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood, and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and other nervous disorders. A tendency to anaemia, or bloodlessness, which is shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills. Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for the people-to-day and begin to get steady nerves. Most dealers sell them, also obtainable at \$1.50 per bottle, \$3. for 6, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—Send a post card to the above address for a copy of a helpful free guide, "The Nerves and their Needs."

IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-natured laxatives, form the best preventative.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Bilelessness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Divorce Court to Palace.

Sergt. Major Henry Collins, London Regiment, after obtaining a divorce decree on the ground of his wife's misconduct with a man named Small, proceeded to Buckingham Palace to receive the D. C. M. from the hands of the King.

kindly voice. "I suppose some call this being soft, but it's a good kind of softness, anyhow. Cheerio, boys!"

"Cheerio, sergeant," said the inmates of the bay in one voice. Boxer vowed afterwards that the German said the same, but none of the mates would believe him.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH MAN-POWER QUESTIONS.

London, December 29. Renter's correspondent at Paris states that a Bill calling up the 1919 class has been adopted by 452 against 73. Making a statement thereon the Pension Minister declared that Germany was employing on the battle front the 1918 class and part of the 1919 class and there were talks of registering the 1920 class. The 1919 class had been incorporated in England, Italy and Rumania and on the eve of possible grave events the Government would be unable to liberate as suggested, the older classes. The Pension Minister concluded that the old classes would be employed where necessary in works behind the front.

M. Clemenceau following, said he was requiring that certain mobilized persons should devote six weeks on these works in January and February. He declared that the Germans are now massing on our front and workers are absolutely essential. There were 1,200,000 men mobilized behind the front who would be returned to the front if necessary.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE REQUISITIONED.

London, December 29. According to Renter's correspondent at Paris, the Chamber has authorized the Government to requisition the whole of the Mercantile Marine.

HUGE SUCCESS OF FRENCH WAR LOAN.

London, December 29. Renter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, states that the French subscriptions to the War Loan have already exceeded the total amount invited, besides exceeding the total of the last loan. This manifestation of self-confidence after forty months of war has demonstrated the unanimity of France.

FRENCH PRESS ON ENEMY PEACE SUGGESTIONS.

London, December 28. Commenting upon the peace proposals, the *Parisian* says they are a master-piece of equivocation.

The *Figaro* says they are designed to strengthen Lenin.

The *Le Temps* says Germany will make a better offer to-morrow if we remain united.

The *Lancet* says the gulf between the real war-aims of Germany and the Allies is still too deep for a basis of negotiations.

The *Herald* thinks the proposals are worth scrutinizing.

The *Matin* says the proposals reveal the profound anxieties of the Central Powers.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

London, December 29. M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, interviewers, says he does not fear the German intentions of reaching the Pacific and penetrating China, as Japan would watch over China. Germany is backed from China and will never succeed in regaining an entry.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 28. Renter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The whole of the British Front continues snow-bound. German artillery is firing a very large proportion of gas shells. Undoubtedly, the enemy has now very large supplies of guns and ammunition, but our replies are effective. Winter training is in full swing in the back areas, which are alive with the ski movement. The health of the troops is wonderful and the abundance of recreations keeps them in good spirits. The latest drafts of Overseas troops will probably feel the cold most, but their seasoned comrades tell them they will soon find it hot enough.

London, December 29. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique, states:—There is increased artillery fighting in the neighbourhoods of Polygon Wood, Passchendaele and Langemarck. Aeroplanes last night dropped 240 bombs on four aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Roosters and billets south of Lille. They also bombed several trains, obtaining a direct hit on one. None of our machines are missing.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, December 28. An Italian official communique says:—We drove back patrols of the Giardicarie and Legarini Valleys. Successful minor engagements on the Asiago Plateau yielded prisoners. A powerful squadron of aeroplanes bombarded a large hostile force in Ronchi Valley with satisfactory results. We forced the enemy to evacuate their aviation camp at Conegliano and destroyed four foot bridges in the rear of the Zenson bend.

BRITISH LABOURITES CONFERENCE.

London, December 28. At the National Conference of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, held at Westminster to consider the Labour Manifesto, particulars of which have already been given, Mr. Havelock Wilson, representing the seamen, in moving the rejection of the Manifesto, said he wondered how many signatures really endorsed its views. He reiterated that seamen would never sail in ships with the Germans until Germany repented of her foul murders.

Mr. Wilson's motion was defeated by 343 votes to 12. Hundreds abstained from voting.

Congress, finally on a show of hands, adopted the Manifesto practically unanimously.

London, December 29. The *Daily Telegraph* considers that the stand taken by British Labour is of primary importance, demonstrating the inflexible determination to effectively support the war along the lines declared in the war aims. It says that the working-class opinion has been pledged to nothing less than winning the war, which is the only sound guarantee of success. It advocates a joint re-statement and the evacuation of the Allied war aims.

The *Daily Mail* considers that the Conference was not wholly satisfactory, falling short of being representative owing to the absence of many trusted Labour leaders. It states that we may be positive that Labour in the Dominions would reject the memorandum of Trade Unionists in Australia, Canada and South Africa, having cleared out the Germans from their midst, are not in any way going to permit the re-establishment of Germany's influence in their neighbourhood.

London, December 29. After the conclusion of the National Conference of Trade Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the memorandum adopted to the Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, adding that the Conference strongly desired there should be no separate peace.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PALESTINE SUCCESS.

London, December 29. A Palestine official message states:—After repelling several determined attacks at Ras Tawil, north of Jerusalem, and east of Birzabala, five miles north-east of Jerusalem, we attacked the assailants on the right flank and gained ground east and north-east. We penetrated to a depth of two-and-a-half miles on a nine-mile front. The enemy's losses were severe and we took some German prisoners.

ITALIAN STEAMER'S SMART TACTICS.

London, December 29. According to Renter's correspondent at Rome, an Italian steamer was recently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a big submarine carrying four guns. The steamer counter-attacked, putting the submarine to flight. Another steamer was attacked off Cynosura. It smartly eluded the torpedo, then chased and hit the submarine, which is believed to have been destroyed.

IMPORTANT DEFENCE OF THE REALM PROVISIONS.

London, December 29. A new provision under the Defence of the Realm Act has been passed which prohibits any person resident in the United Kingdom from sending any remittance therefrom without the permission of the Treasury, for the following purposes:—Firstly, subscribing to any loan or issue of capital outside the United Kingdom; secondly, the purchasing of any stocks and shares of any property except merchandise, if such securities of property are outside the United Kingdom; thirdly, the purchasing of any foreign currency with a view to its appreciation in value or as an investment. Any banter or person acting in a similar capacity shall, as a condition of sending from the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident there, require that such person make a written declaration regarding the purpose of remittance. The above provision, therefore, requires that telegraphic instructions from abroad to the United Kingdom for payment of remittances outside the United Kingdom must be accompanied by a few words explaining the purpose.

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, December 29. According to Renter's correspondent at New York, the United States Press is generally in doubt as to the sincerity of many points contained in the German peace proposals. They consider that however attractive the proposals appear at first sight, they prove one-sided on examination, and are a mere effort to appease American peace hunger. One newspaper sums up that they are proposals put forward by fools for consumption by children.

London, December 22. According to Renter's correspondent at Amsterdam, commenting on the Central Powers Peace reply, the *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung*, Krupp's organ, admits with refreshing candour, Germany's position as regards no annexations is fortunately dependent upon the Entente's immediate acceptance of the same principle, as this will destroy British supremacy from the Cape to Cairo, and via Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia to Calcutta. Furthermore it declares that the German evacuation of Belgium is conditional on the British evacuation of Egypt, adding that the abandonment of Egypt, Arabia and Mesopotamia spells the collapse of British world-dominion.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS.

London, December 29. Vice Admiral Rosely Wemyss has been appointed Admiral.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY CONTROL.

London, December 29. According to Renter's correspondent at Washington the Government has taken over the control of 250,000 miles of railways.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, December 29. Renter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a decree has been issued requisitioning all gold in the banks, issued in coin or bullion, to be placed to the credit of the States' gold reserve. Sales of owners who fail to surrender keys, will be forcibly opened and the contents confiscated for the benefit of the people.

London, December 29. A correspondent at Petrograd, instancing the difficulties and dangers confronting the Bolsheviks, says that at Bresliewsk, when the Ukrainian Delegation (upon the Bolshevik inquiries regarding their attitude) refused to recognize the Peoples' Commissioners, the Bolsheviks boycotted the Ukrainians, but the Centralites paid the latter marked attentions.



You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$500

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$300

North China b. \$115

Unions b. \$735

Yangtzes n. ex 78 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$122

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$77

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Del.) b. & sa. \$186

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells b. \$127

Ferries n. \$24

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$93

Malabons b. \$36

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats n. 15

Raubas b. \$2.35

Tronohs n. 31/3

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 38/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. & sa. \$98

Kowloon Docks b. & sa. \$125

Shai Docks s. 71

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$90

H. K. Est. b. \$51

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. 70

West Points n. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 178

Kung Yiks b. 164

Shai Cottons b. 121

Yangtzepeops b. 740

Orientials b. 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$7

China Light & P. b. \$3.5

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$26

Green Islands sa. \$740

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$180

Ropes s. & sa. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6

Trams, Peak, old s. \$31

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 30

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$12

Watsons s. \$5.60

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 28, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 3/4

30 d/s Demand 2/11 3/4

60 d/s Demand 3/1 3/4

4 m/s Demand 3/1 3/4

T/T Shanghai 127 1/2

T/T Singapore 127 1/2

T/T Japan 137 1/2

T/T India 137 1/2

Demand, India 137 1/2

T/T San Francisco 71

co & New York 71

T/T Java 161 3/4

T/T Marks 161 3/4

T/T France 409

Demand, Paris 409 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/1

4 m/s D/P 3/1 1/2

6 m/s L/C 3/1 1/2

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 1/2

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 72 1/4

4 m/s Marks 72 1/4

4 m/s France 424

6 m/s France 429

Demand, Germany 7 1/2

Demand, New York 7 1/2

T/T Bombay 127 1/2

Demand, Calcutta 127 1/2

Demand, Manila 142

Demand, Singapore 127 1/2

On Haiphong 3 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 12 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 51 1/2

Sovereign 6 60 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44

Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 28 cts. pieces 6 1/2 % dis.

Chinese... 10 " " 6 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 cts. " " 10 %

10 " " 10 %

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) in France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Parnotta.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532.

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

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